THE ELASTIC BATTLESHIP.

Always Room for Something More When Loading for Sea.

No Matter How Crowded the Decks and Hold, Space Is Found for Tons. Miscellaneous Cargo Carried by Big Fighting Machines.

When a battleship receives orders to prepare for sea a good many interest ing things happen,

A battleship is a complete town within itself; almost every form of human industry and endeavor is represented, and in order that this floating town may have its affairs conducted in an orderly, not to say ship-shape manner. it becomes necessary to an icipate all probable wents and as many possible ones as experienced foresight can look

The battleship Indiana is now preto sail on October 15 for a cruise of several months, with a couple of hundred landsmen, recently collisted, who are to seamen, with an opportunity to afterward advance to such petty officers' billets as they may prove themselves capable of filling.

This will be the first time a modern steel ship of this type has been used for training purposes, and the experiment will be watched with much interest by the navy officials and others. It will be a test of the idea that young men for our modern navy should be trained under the most modern conditions, and not in wooden sailing ships or in converted merchant ships, as has been the case heretofore, both under the systems for training apprentices and landsmen now in use in the service.

This practical demonstration may b valuable as a help to decide the matter In the minds of those who now hold opinions on one side or the other.

As soon as preparatory orders comfor a ship to prepare for sea, if she be at a navy yard, she is placed in dry dock as soon as possible. Her bottom

one of the bits of work that a navy general dirtiness that is always asso ciated with coaling operations in navy ships. Because of its dirt, coaling is carries a red running light and why. the first thing done. Then, as soon as stores come aboard.

naval gunnery efficiency can only be obtained by much regular practice and the expenditure of all the money the emmunition may cost,

fully stowed in the shell rooms and magazines below decks, under the armored plating, ready to be sent up to the guns in the turrets and on deck, when needed. Smokeless powder has come to be the common article now, and it is taken in in liberal quantities.

Having received coal for the boilers that furnish steam for the great engines that run the ship, and for the eighty odd auxiliary engines that find room in the ship for various purposes, and the projectiles and powder for the 13-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch, the 6-pounders, and the 1-pounder rifles, and automatic guns, and for the rifles and revolvers the ship takes in a formidable list of provisions

To feed 500 men for six months the stock of a good-sized grocery store and. meat market must be stored within the steel sides of the ship. For instance, there are 6,000 pounds of ham, 6,000 pounds of beef, the same of corned beef, the same of navy salt beef (the latter familiarly known in the service as salt the corners, where a cat could approach horse), and as much fresh meat, usual your fence along some other, and here by beef, as the cold storage facilities of you want it for a little distance along the ship will permit. The fresh beef is received, of course, as short a time as possible before the ship actually sails; the other meats mentioned are canned and will keep a long time.

Then there are thousands of pounds of granulated sugar in small barrels, hundreds of barrels of flour, beans to be baked, coffee, tea, potatoes, a small mountain of them, in sacks; onions, rice, butter, and the many small quantitles of less important staples of food. All these things go with the regular Government ration allowance, but as no ship's crew lives on Government rations alone, except when stern necessity compels them to, there must be a liberal addition of private mess stores for the men and more for the officers'

Besides the food stores there are others, such as soap, 2,000 pounds; tobacco, 2,000 pounds; cotton waste and oil by the dozen bales and barrels for the use of the engineer department and the electrical room, medicines and surgical articles for the medical department, clothing and small stores for the paymaster, various stores for the construction, equipment, navigating, and ordnance departments of the ship, and the small parcels of personal necessities and luxuries for the individual uses of officers and men. All these stores come on board in constant streams for several days previous to sailing time, until one is led to wonder where anything more will be put if it comes. But a ship is much like the old-

An incident that happened not long ago illustrates this fact. A ship was preparing to sail for a long cruise during which she was to meet other ships and touch at shore stations, and she therefore had the extra duty of taking stores for them. Her storage space was filled up so quickly that the captain etty hardware stores." and touch at shore stations, and she

discovered that if he kept taking all RECEPTION OF DIPLOMATS that was coming there would be no room in the ship for his own stores So he filed an official objection to take ing more. The objection was sustained with a proviso: that he should stop taking stores at a certain hour on a lesignated day, no matter what might be left behind. Somehow, work did not seem to progress so rapidly after that permission was given, but it may have been only a coincidence. At any rate the appointed day and hour arrived and found the dock near the ship holding a collection of articles sufficient to fill a seagoing tug to her gunwales. Not a bit of it would the captain touch, for, with watch in hand, he called "time" at the appointed minute

At that time the hold of the ship was so full that the batch covers could not be put on and all the storerooms of the ship were equally well filled. The captain congratulated himself and retired to his cabin, leaving the various storekeepers and heads of departments who had stores left out to settle things by paring for a lengthy cruise at the themselves. They did the not unusual Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is scheduled thing of appealing to headquarters, The next morning the captain received a telegram from Washington directing him to take on board a complete ice be trained into ordinary seamen and water distilling plant and storage tank that was then waiting on the dock. Now snyone who knows what a distilling plant is knows it is not so very small. On the dock the tank loomed up as big as a small house and its acompanying parts covered much space alongside it. Where it was to be put was a question. The executive officer suggested, with an outburst of his inpermost thoughts that wouldn't look well in print, that the thing be stowed below decks and in the hold, where a few hours before there seemed room for not even a piece of salt-water soap to go. This incident only shows how like an omnibus a ship is.

But other things besides stores are needed to prepare a ship for sea. There must be the men for her crew and the officers to run her. All come by orders from the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department until all vacancies in the ship's complement, fore and aft, are filled. In addition, in the case of the Indiana on her present cruise, there is scraped carefully and then painted are the landsmen for training. They with care with two or three coats of come from receiving ships where they special paint. This done, she leaves the enlisted in drafts of various sizes, with dry dock and is tied up at a dock or the bags and hammocks on their backs, wharf, while navy yard workmen com- a miscellaneous looking lot of young plete such repairs as may be necessary men, usually, who are to be made into or desirable, and while stores are being navy sailors during the coming six months. It seems quite an undertaking Included among the stores are several | in some cases in spite of the weedinghundred tons of coal. Coaling ship is out process that the recruiting officers always resort to before accepting man does, because he has to, not from | landsmen for enlistment, and the furchoice, and the sooner it is over the ther handicap a recruit has to pass bebetter everyone likes it, for it cannot fore the surgeon, but no matter how be confined entirely to one part of the green a recruit may look when he gets ship; every officer and man must take shifted into his first outfit of navy a share of the penetrating dust and the | clothes he will undergo a wonderful alteration by the time he is able to tell with certainty which side of the ship

The last day before going to sea is the ship is cleaned up again, the other always interesting. There are sure to be more or less eleventh-hour stores Next to coal comes ammunition, that some behindhand storekeepers many tons of it, of all the calibres and | have neglected to deliver on time. They sorts required for the guns of a modern often come after the last gangway has of the United States rests are entirely ship of war, even when engaged in the been hauled ashore and nothing conpeaceful work of preparing for war. nects ship and shore but a single line Target practice will use up a good deal | ready to be cast off. A few minutes of of it during the next few months, for | hustle lands everything on the quarterthe navy believes more than ever in deck, there to remain until there is target practice, and plenty of it. This more time later on to stow it. Then is especially so now that foreign navies | there is the last batch of mail to go have accepted the lesson well taught ashore, both private and official, and them by the United States Navy, that the pilot to be received, if he has not

come on board before this time. all the ammunition needed for a battle- | der utilized to guide her out to sea. ship of the Indiana class. It is care- And this is the way a ship obeys an the United States.

TO PREVENT CAT CONCERTS. Hardware Dealers Have Schemes for Heading Them Off.

"There are various kinds of catguards sald a dealer in hardware and kindred supplies, "but this is what we sell most and the sample he showed was a sec tion of a guard that is made in yard-long lengths and consists of a board strip three inches wide, surmounted by a top of zine bent in the form of an inverted trough and with its lower edges nailed to the sides of the board strip. The zinc has at regular intervals of an inch or two along its ridge holes through which project used by the individual officers and men, foot-long spikes. This guard is nailed on top of a fence.

"It is not necessary," the hardware man went on, "to put the catguard along the whole top of a fence, but only at the oints of approach; that is to say, at laces where the cat can get at the top. Even the spryest cat cannot go right up the sheer face of a high fence, and so along such a section you don't want the guard, but you do want it, for instance, at ach angle.

by a customer of ours who put a section of the guard across the end of his back fence where the end of the next yard fence joined. This section of guard pro-jected out a foot and a half on either side clear of the top of the fence, and it semed impossible for any cat to get around that. Nor could any cat get around it, but the day this guard was put up a cat came along the top of a neigh-bor's fence, halted at that formidable barrier, and looked it over carefully for a moment, and then softly jumped over it

noment, and then softly jumped over it. "That's why at fence angles we put up strip along the top of each of the ces running from the corner; the cat ould jump over a strip placed simply across its path, but it can't jump over three feet of it placed lengthwise on top

of a fence. Then people put it up on fence tops away from corners wherever there is an pproach to any particular spot from the ther side other than along a fence, as, for example, along bars running from fence top to fence top across the neighboring yard, such as clotheslines are attached to. Or there may be in the next yard against the fence at some point a flower stand, or some other object that would afford the cat a means of approach; so, you place a section of the guard

"In fact, the cat may reach the top of your fence in various and unexpected ways. And our customer who told me of his experience with the cat that had casily jumped his first erected guard said that he had found it an interesting study to observe the several ways by which the cats had reached the top of his fence, some of these being quite unlooked for, time omnibus—always room for one and he had found then a further and far thing more. rangement of the catguard as would serve effectually to keep them out, which he had finally succeeded in doing.

"There is, indeed, no doubt that with this guard properly placed you can keep

Formal Presentation to the President of Foreign Ministers.

The Slamese Representative Will Be the First to Greet Mr. Roose. velt-Some of the Customs Indulged in by the Corps of Envoys.

The appointment of a new representative of Siam to this country will enable Mr. Roosevelt at an early stage in his Presidential career to figure in one with republican simplicity. The presentation of a foreign minister or ambassador to the President is, indeed, quite an elaborate affair. It is presumed that the minister from a foreign country will make his presence known, and this is done through the State Department. The diplomat presents himself with his credentials first at the State Department and the Secretary of State arranges the interview with the President. The ambussador or minister who is to be presented prepares a speech which is carefully written out and submitted to the State Department. When he is presented to the President he delivers this address and the President replies briefly, reciprocating the expressions of good will which the minister has uttered. This ends the

The following is an account of the presentation of Phya Prasiddhi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Slam, to the United States, predecessor of Phya Charoon Raja Maitri, the newly appointed min-

"Clad in rich silks of gorgeous huand brilliant with gold trimmings, Phys Prasiddhi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam, at II o'clock today laid his credentials before President McKinley at the White House. The new minister was accompanied by Secretary Hay, who performed the introduction. He was attended by an English secretary. The usual felicitous exchanges occurred between the President and the new minister, the latter declaring that Slam was entirely in accord with our prin ciples of development, and the Presi dent welcoming the promise of co-ope ration toward the development of commercial intercourse with the Siames Kingdom.

"The minister said: 'Your Excellency: My august sov ereign, the King of Siam, having been graciously pleased to appoint me as his representative to the United States of America, I have now the honor to present the letters of recall of my predecessor, Phya Visuddha Fair Play the Watchword of Gather. Suriyasaku, and my letters of cre dence, and to beg to express the desire of the King, my royal master, that the cordial relations which have for so many years existed between Slam and the United States may in the future be maintained and strengthened.

"The principles of industrial and commercial progress and of peaceful development upon which the greatness in accord with those of the Government of his Majesty and may well be a permanent bond of sympathy between the two countries

"The President responded as fol-

"'Mr. Minister: It affords me pleasure to greet you as the representative in the United States of his Majesty, the King of Siam, and to receive from your Casting off from the dock, the navy hands the royal letters whereby I am yard tugs take hold and swing the big informed of the recall of your esteemship into the stream, where her own ed predecessor, Phya Visuddha Suri-It will take two or three days to stow engines can be used and her own rud- yasaku, and of your being accredited in his place near the Government of

maintenance and constant strengthening of the ties of sincere amity which have so long existed between Siam and the United States find a cordial response on the part of the Government of the United States, and I shall welcome your co-operation toward the realization, as respects your favored land, of the earnest policy of this country to promote by all practical and friendly means commercial intercourse and industrial advancement in its rela-

tions with other States." As is, perhaps, generally known, the business of the foreign ambassadors and ministers is transacted through the State Department. It is only upon rare occasions that the diplomats meet the President personally in official mat-ters. Sometimes a message of sym-pathy or condalence furnishes such an pathy of comments the mass san an occasion or some especially important announcement. The story is told that when the dignified Lord Lyons, the British Minister, who was a bachelor, informed President Lincoln of the Linco informed President Lincoln of the pros-pective marriage of one of Queen Vic-toria's daughters, the diplomatic rep-resentative of Great British was sur-prised and, in a measure, stunned by the genial Abe's replying solemnly. "Tord Lyons, go and do likewise." The most historic occasion, probably,

of a direct interview between foreign ambassadors and the President was just before the Spanish American war. Then the ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, and Italy waited upon President McKinley and expressed the hope of their respective Governments that the impending war might be averted. The address wh

and President McKinley had read it before framing his reply. One of the strangest and most awk-ward features about the Diplomatic Corps in this city is furnished in the relations between the representatives of Austria and Mexico. The history of this feud dates from Napoleon III's at-

Corps in this city is fornished in the relations between the representatives of Austria and Mexico. The history of this fend dates from Napoleon III's attempt to create an empire in Mexico. All the world knows the tragic fate of Maximilian, the Austrian archduke, whom the ambitious Bonaparte selected as the emperor of the Government he had planned. Since that time Austria has never recognized the existence of such a country as Mexico, and the two nations have no diplomatic intercourse. Hence the little confretemps arising between the two which have to be straightened out by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps (Lord Pauncefote) or the Secretary of State.

FATHER NEPTUNE'S TOLL.

Annual Statistics of Maritime Casualities by Lloyd's Register.

The statistical summary of vessels to taily lost, condemned, etc., published by "Lloyd's Register," shows that during 190 the gress reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 58 vessels of 571,182 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 190 tons. Of this total 180 vessels of 182,304 tons were steamers, and 552 of 290,878 tons were salling to vessels and 27,554 tons; as regards salling vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the average by 174 vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the average by 174 vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the average of the previous nine years by 16 vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the average by 174 vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the average of the previous nine years by 16 vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the surface of the figures relating to steam and the figure of the previous nine years by 16 vessels and 27,655 tons. The figures relating to steam and the figures relating to steam and the figure of the previous nine years by 174 vessels and 37,655 tons. The figures relating to

silling tonnage owned in the United Kingdom are below the average by 14,000

ed 20,000 tons respectively Apart from vessels broken up, con-emned, etc., the United Kingdom steam tounage lost during 1900 is below the average of the preceding nine years by about 20,000 tons, while the tonnage owned has increased during that period by ver 3.250,000 tons. The summary exhibit interesting data as to the relative fre ency of the different kinds of easualty etc., which conclude the existence of ves seis. Strandings and kindred casualties which are comprised upder the term "wrecked," are much of the most pro lific cause of disaster. To such cas attributable 47 per cent of the losses of steamers and 45 per cent of the losses of those formal ceremonies wherein of sailing vessels. The next most com-monarchical customs blend strangely mon termination of a vessel's career is condemnation, breaking up. ut 17 per cent of the vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world tre accounted for in this manner remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers inhout 12 of absendonment at sea come next in order of frequency (also about 12 per cent), Cases of abandoned, foundered, and missing vessels may perhaps be regarded as frequently more or less similar in the cirunstances of loss. If these be taken colctively they comprehend 19 per ecent of the losses of steamers and 28 per cent of the losses of saffing vessels, The return has been compiled by

"Lloyd's Register" in such a manner as enable a comparison to be made tween the percentages of loss suffered by ach of the principal merchant navies in the world. Great as the absolute annual loss of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom appears to be, it is seen to form a very moderate percentage of the mercaptile marine of the country, and to compare favorably with the losses sus-tained by other leading maritime countries. The merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany, and Norway. Of these countries, the United Kingdom and the British Golonies show the smallest percentage of loss namely, 2.39 and 2.34 per cent, respectively, of vessels owned, Gery follows with 3.29 per Norway is the highest, 6.29 per cent. As regards steamers, while the percentage for the United Kingdom stands at 1.95, the average of the percentages of loss for the other five co show an average percentage of 5.09, as mpared with 4.91 per cent for the United Kingdom. The percentages given at the end of the preceding paragraph suggest that steamers have a much greater imunity from disaster than have sailing essels. This inference is borne out if the osses, etc., sustained by the chief re naining merchant fleets of Europe be also taken into account. While the losses of ount only to 2 per cent of the umber and 1.8 per cent of the tonnage owned, the losses of sailing vessels ren 5.1 per cent of the number and 4.6 per cent of the tonnage.-London Mariner

A NEW YORK CROWD. ings in Manhattan.

Students of anthropology and delvers in the psychological field cannot put time to better advantage than by endeavoring to ascertain what is the element that tends to make a "New York crowd" conspicu-ously different from a similar aggregation of people anywhere else in th

Visitors from other lands mark the dissimilarity in bearing that is noticeable in gatherings in this city from the attitude of those at home; and residents of even nearby cities are habitually remarking that the "New York crowd" is a crowd by itself. Perhaps it is the elusive X faculty that we hear about so much nowadays that is predominant in the metro politan gatherings, or yet it may be some mental characteristic created in the so-cial unit by the hurly-burly, happy-golucky mannerisms of the ever-to-be-jarred goes a long way toward making life bearable and even pleasant in the overcrowd-

expressions that prove conclusively that titude is that every one shall have a fair

The other day a great crowd of people ssembled in front of one of the newspaper offices down town to watch the bulboards for accounts of the international yacht race then taking place. The vast majority of those assembled were ardently in favor of Columbia, and took dispute. advantage of every opportunity that was presented to give a cheer for the American boat, and yet during every wait between reports, nearly every one within earshot would give expression to some sentiment showing that if Sir Thomas he spenker would be grained, a hair's o lipton is such a fine fellow and such a your aim.

The unlimited good nature of the crowd ;

cas exemplified by the grace with which took the conflicting reports that were ested on the building at the two papers hat were occupants of the two papers hat were occupants of the two papers hat were occupants of the building in front of which it had congregated.

One bulletin would announce "Shamirosk still leading," and at the same moment the artist who was manipulating the brash at the rival board would print, "Columbia has now passed Shamrock and is holding a safe lead." At once the whole crowd would break out in a loud laugh, and some wag would shout:

"Hey, mister, which of youse fellers is gittin it wireless."

Once, when the builetin announced that both boats were about to go on a "long reach," a seedy-looking individual who reach," a seedy-looking individual who

th boats were about to go on a "long ach." a seedy-looking individual who do been very voluble in his comments the reports announced in stentorian if this was a fair game, the player, by

"De one dat's got Croker on board will show of winning, but as the box is "fixeach it first."

This saily was greeted with a round of aughter by the rest of the onlookers, and is the race wore on and the end approached the joility of the crowd grew more manifest as it was seen that, barring accidents, the American boat would win. When the news was abshed out that Columbia had won the humorist shouted:

"Well de Shamrock comes from the Well, de Shamrock comes from the

SHREWD TRICKS OF FAKERS

Ingenious Apparatus So Arranged That Players Cannot Win.

Games Which Are Profitable to the Operators-How the Wheel of For. tune Is Controlled-The Mechanism of the Tempting Drop Case,

The season of country fairs is wisely hosen, for the gathering of the harvest is one of the best "vantage tools" known one that is used by the oldest professionis almost if not entirely completed, and the farmer has a breathing spell for rec

But it is the full barvest season for the faker, and he gathers in the crop of shekels in an easy and bland manner, while his victim supplies the childlike gullibility; yet no countryman would think he had received his money's worth if he neglected to wrestle with fortune, and even the city cousin, with all his worldly om, snaps at the alluring cheap bait offered on the wheel of fortune,

Chief among the catch-penny attractions is the cane rack. Success seems almost sure, yet few win the cheaper canes, and fewer still ring the better ones, which are still cheap

The outfit costs but little. A net rack may be bought for from 55 cents to \$1.25, and a canvas one for from 50 cents to to \$1.60 per dozen. Rings cost 65 cents per hundred. With this outfit, and a permit the faker sets up his rack on four stakes, which are purposely loose, so as to allow the rack to sway slightly. Then he plants his canes.

The cheaper ones predominate, but canes with swelled heads are occasionally seen, and here and there are crooks, some reproducing in miniature, a lower member missing, the torso of Venus. The rings vary from 11 to 12 inches is side diameter.

The heads of some of the canes are almost as great in diameter, and those with crooks are turned in such a way that it is almost impossible to ring them unless the ring is dropped directly upon them. It is difficult even to ring the smaller canes, for they stand loosely in the rack, and a side blow tips them so ring slides off. Yet, while there are many tricks in this

fair game, a cane is a great temptation, especially when it seems possible to get ne so easily and cheapty. A cane is such a nice thing to poke the cattle with and stir up a rumpus that everyone tries for one, yet few succeed.

Next in favor is the knife board. A

board costs from \$1.25 to \$3.50, and a complete outfit, board, 160 rings, and 54 knives, may be had for \$14.50 and upward. Knives may be had from 30 cents a dozen to \$1.98 a dozen

fair sample of the whole, is patterned on a small scale after the Spanish navara, a rious and ugly boking weapon, but this into a hook, and the large blade has been bent and straightened again until it

makes one dizzy to look at it. These knives, the cheeper predominating and costing about 214 cents apiece, are conspicuously displayed with all the blades open, and therein lies the secret of the knife board. The wise faker arranges his knives in such a way that the rings dide over them as water does on a duck's

Nothing looks fairer than a striking nachine, but these are ingeniously arranged, and in the words of an advertisement of a late form "can be manipuated without a helper." One of these may be had for \$50, while prize clears are offered

to the faker for \$10 per thousand. These machines can be so manipulated that the faker can make the strong man appear weak and the weak man strong. As for the cigars, no comment is neces-

The wheel of fortune seems as fair as passengers on our commodious systems of any pure game of fortune can be, yet the transportation; but whatever it is, it arrow has a "sneak" and the faker can beauxite. e United States.

New York crowd. At the baseball games, low as I cent aplece. With this cheap at the race course, at the theatre, every wheel the first profit, at 10 cents a whirl. where that great masses of people meet without any sneaking, amounts to \$15, for a common purpose, you can hear at every hand, if you mingle with the crowd, experience." A full outfit of 250 pieces of lewelry, sosts but \$5, thus making a gain the one uppermost wish of the whole mui- of \$29 and some fakers make as much as \$50 a day.

The higher the cost of the wheel the more easily and quickly the money is made, as they are fitted with large pins to separate numbers or colors, and the arrow point has a screw feather, making or color and avoiding all possibility of

If you come across a table with an inmocent looking cone in the centre and a wooden bull suspended by a cord from a crossbar above, don't try to hit the cone with the ball, because you can't do it if the faker bu't willing. The ap-Lipton did win one or two of the races, the speaker would be gratified, "because and be can make you miss the cone by

It's an easy matter, too; one of the

the law of chance, would stand show of winning, but as the box is

to the man and his pocketbook who attempts a quiet game. The ordinary is no match for the expert at eleight-of hand, aided by various devices and proba

bly by a confederate or stool pigeon.

With any ordinary pair of eards
"crooked" shuffler and dealer can place his cards where he wil. With a strippe back he can do still better with less skill With neid fluid, or a color box, he can repare cards beforehand, so that he can read the faces from the back as plainly as if they were in sight, yet the cards to a tyro appear to be straight. A specia ring renders it possible to mark cards while playing, and it is claimed that this

finger of the left hand.

The number and style of reflectors is egion. There is the ring reflector which an be attached to any ring, by which the indicators can be read while dealing; the spy, attached to the knee, and the tabe reflector by which the cards may be

als. It is worn as a rule, on the third

ed as if they were face up. The holdout is still another simple me-The vest holdout is sewn inside the vest on the left side. The sleeve hold-out, strapped to the arm above the eibow, can be used by a man, with his coat on or in his shirt sleeves, and often "beat" skillful and professional players as well as "suckers," but the perfection of holdouts is that used on a table, and any old table will do, as it can be quickly attach-

A slight movement of the knee brings any desired card to hand, as the hand rests naturally upon the edge of the table and undestrable cards are quickly discarded and put out of sight. Stripped and murked cards, as well as apparatus mentioned, are freely advertised and sold, but if one wants to cut his own strippers. briefs, wedgers, rounds, or straights there are trimming shears for that purpose dotted form, but craps are furnished with eyes, scratch crescents, scratch V's, Z's, W's, or R's, stars, arrow heads and a

hieroglyphics. These are advertised as fair dice, as well as loaded, and even the dice box is not without its fake accessories. To ma ulate dice requires a certain amount of dexterity to substitute one for the other, and experts provide themselves with expensive smoked, wavy, or transparent dice to insure their own prote

variety of marks suggesting Egyptian

These and many other aids for crooks, are not imaginary inventions, but are guise. Once observation was being kept only too real. If you are not a crook, you upon a public house, and a trap drove up. can get quite an insight into the bus can get dince an image the conducted by fakers by getting a catalogue in which these goods are advertised
freely and openly in terms which need "I've got a job," I said to a fellow-oflogue in which these goods are advertised no explanation.

Yet the temptation to get much for lit One of these, which may be taken as a tle, something for nothing, to firt with coquettish fortune is often irresistible, and although a man may know he will be cheated, is being cheated, and has been cheated, he will take one chance in a corross and ugry booking weapon, but this be cheated, is being cheated, and has been imitation is about as utterly worthless cheated, he will take one chance in a million of beating the game. For a morall pewier jackknife. The little al, when you feel disposed to tempt fortune, take "Punch's" advice to those about to marry.-Boston Globe.

SOME UNCOMMON MINERALS. Cryolite, Benuxite, Monazite, and Selenium, and Their Uses.

The announcement made a few days ago by the press of the loss of a shin which away? had gone to Greenland for a cargo of cryolite brought into fresh notice a min eral with a rather unfamiliar name, and one which is now rather less in demand than it was a few years ago. Cryolite, or kryolite, as it is some times spelled, is num. Colorado and the Ural mountains produce it in limited quantities, but the largest and most available deposits yet found are in Greenland.

Aluminum is made from niumina, which formerly was manufactured from cryolite At present, however, practically vil of the alumina made in this country-at least, that which is converted into aluminumis derived from an entirely different ore,

stop the pointer at any number or arti-cle that he may desire. One may be tries and especially in the production of ed conditions that are ever present in the bought as low as \$10, including 250 pieces | lye for sonp, was formerly made by boilcentre of commerce and finance. of jewelry, but this is of the cheapest | ing staked lime with cryotite. But mod"Fair play" is the watchword of the kind, rings for example, being quoted as common salt-chloride of sodium-are now rapidly displacing that method. Again, the pure metal sedium is obtained more cheaply from cryolite than from other sources.

Cryolite is a lustrous material, often of a pure or greyish white, but sometimes possessing a yellow tint. Combined with silica by meliting, it is wrought into a glass resembling porcelain, and variously known as "hot cast porcelain" and "cryolite

Beauxite, sometimes spelled bauxite, takes its name from the place where it was first discovered in considerable quantities, Beaux, France. A few years ago Alabama and Georgia were the chief producers, but the supply in that quarter is falling off, while Arkansas is yielding sountifully and seems to have almost un-

Another mineral which has come into notice within the last few years in con-sequence of its industrial application is monazite, from which the obtained the rare metals thorium, lanthanum, and didymium, used in the manufacture of Welsbach mantels for gas lighting. Monagite is found in the form of small crystals, mixed with sand in the beds of streams. where a certain class of granite rocks have disintegrated. The workable deposits in the United States are limited to four or five counties in North Carolina grains are discovered by washing the riv-

Selenium is not only very rare, but thus far has found little use in the arts. One of its most unique qualities, the variability of its electric conductivity under the count by many inventors who were trying to transmit pictures by telegraph. Se lenium costs about \$13 a pound just now, ver.

In the whole catalogue of "chemicals, minerals and rare elements," the price of which are quoted every week by trade journals, perhaps no name is more puz-Then there is a new drop case, with a set of pins, which work with bails dropped in at the top, these bails traveling in an erratic course and finally drop into an erratic course and finally drop into a series of numbered pockets at the bottom. This surely seems fair, but the faker looking for money knows that a good drop case is worth its weight in a peculiar manner that has nothing to implement the faker looking for money knows that a good drop case is worth its weight in a peculiar manner that has nothing to with the case.

In dice sames, chuck luck, over and under, and the mustaing game, the fake in the dice, which are loaded to throw high or low, as desired.

It a op is used it is arranged so that it can be "fixed" to turn up any desired in the bottome. The "rolling log" is also fixed to full high or low, so that the player is sure to lose if the faker does not want him to win, as an incentive to further or higher play.

The race course may also have sneaks to make any given horse win, but even if square, the natural percensage, as in all similar so-called games of luck will make the same pay for itself in a few form.

Roulette wheels may also be faked so as a to come high or low, red or black as an absorbent when the same pay for itself in a few form.

Roulette wheels may also be faked so as a daried, being "a sure thing every time."

These and similar arrangements depend upon mechanical devices, casily operated, and therefore, as the catalogue gars, "money winners."

Card games require more dexterity, and there is more risk of detection, but we the long of the late."

Card games require more dexterity, and there is more risk of detection, but we the long of the late. The same of the same pay is the late of the same pay is the same pay in the same pay in the same pay for itself in a few pay in the same pay in the sam zing to the unintiated than "infusorial

AN OLD THIEF CATCHER

Strange Experiences Related by a Retiring London Detective.

Iwenty-five Years Spent in Hunting Law Breakers-A Case of Mistaken Identity-Honor Among Rogues

The Matter of Various Disguises. Pickpockets, shoplifters, confidence tricksters, long-firm men, hotel and rall-way thieves, and swindlers of every degree will retoles to learn that ex-Deterquerier of a century's service under the rigitant Superintendent McWilliam of Old Jewry, is no longer keeping them "under observation

"I am firmly of opinion," said the de-tective, reviewing his career, "that a pickpocket is rarely curable. I can recol-lect only one man who abandoned his old associates to take up honest employment chanical device which usually escapes de- and he was always in fear that he would be found by his friends. Once a pickpocket, always a pickpocket. So it is with long-firm swindling-once the taste for it is acquired it must be continually gratified. And one might say the same of the evergreen but never stale confldence trick-usually 'worked' by Americans, but not always. I have had any aumber of such men through my hands and have watched some of them from their youth upward." "In disgulse ever?" was a leading ques-

> "Not as an inspector-one gets too well known-but as a plain clothes man and detective sergeant, in my early career frequently. I was at Snow Hill from 1876 ntil 1879, then transferred to the Jewry, remaining until 1889, when I was made detective sergeant and stationed at Bridewell. I recollect once, at a funeral in St. Paul's, we were watching a woman, and presently I saw her edge up to a lady in the crowd and take her purse She made off and we followed, and presently asked her what she had been dong, telling her who we were, 'I don't believe you are police offi-

ers at all, she cried. "I forgot I was posing as a bricklayer. lowever, the dropped the purse, and when we returned to St. Paul's churchyard I found the rightful owner in the ame place, still unconscious of her loss, "Several involuntary compliments have seen paid to the effectiveness of my dis-

'Here, my man,' cried the driver

Fortunately, our man did not leave the house, or I should have left the horse. When the owner came out he said, 'Funds rather low,' and dropped three halfpence nto my hand. That was not the only time I carned money in that way. It was early morning outside a railway station, and the keeper of a coffee stall, noticing I was loitering about, said:

'Ere, mate, got anyfink to do?' I told no. Then just look arter this little So I was installed pro tem., and him no. when my employer came back he gave

me threepence for the job."
"We were speaking about pickpockets. ose they often 'give one another

"No. There is honor among thieves to this extent. If one of them 'turns policeman' there is never any chance for him again. But they will often 'whip' other. For example, it frequently takes two men to get a purse. One fellow will watch the victim and seize a favorable moment to snick open the lady's bag. His companion will come along and dip his hand into the opened bug and take the purse. Then No. I will reappear and ask how much they have got to share, and how much they have got to share, and No. 2 will produce three sovereigns, perhaps, retaining a £5 note which was also in the purse, but which his confederate did not have the chance of seeing in tt. "Sometimes extraordinary coincidences lead to captures. Thus, on the Underground Rankway Bryan once saw a pick-pocket take a gentleman's watch. He at once informed the loser, whereupon the victim turned round, crying. Too scoundrel! You know something about it, seizing him first. "Be quiet," whispered the rollee offlicer, "I am a detective. Come with me and we will get your watch. But the gentleman held him tight, and he had to be more or less dragged along to the stairs up which the thief was making off, and he was only convinced of his error by the proof that the real culprit was not the detective. It so happened that the very same hook was caught by Bryan a second time red handed at another station, on the Metropolitan Railway, which is perhaps the only instance of two arrests of the same man for similar offences by the same officer. Familiarly with the appearans and antecedents of rogues was invaluable to the detective, as, for instance, when he saw two pickpeckets running off, and seized both by the collar, one with each hand, One however, was enough, and, as the other broke away and made off, he lay kicking on the ground. He kicked with a purpose, besuse under him were two stolen purses. On the way to the station the ewaner was met, bewalling her loss. She was apeedily comforted, Next day, acting on the knowledge that the missing thef was once traced to a certain common lodging house, a visit was paid to this haunt, and the runaway was recaptured. At one time it was far more common than it is now for thieves to use such dodges as this one: A

was far more common than it is thickes to use such dodges as this

was far more common than it is now for thievest to use such dodges as this one: A plece of some adhesive substance is slipped under the edge of the counter; a number of trinkets are shown to the "customer," who sticks a ring, it may be, under the counter and leaves his confederate, who quicky follows him into the shop, to abstract it unperceived. The method adopted by one regue was more ingenious. He was aways prepared with the money sufficient to pay for the ring he stole in case of discovery. He went upon the well-known reluctance of shopkeepers to institute prosecutions when the preperty was recovered, and there was risk of an action for false imprisonment.

"Did you ever make a mistake in identification?" was the question now put to the officer, and he candidly replied:

"Well, I did on one occasion in, I think, May, 15%. I had been sent for to Mariborough Street Police Court to recognize an old juil bird. After my evidence the man was committed for trial, with two others, for picking packets. The case came on for trial at the Middlesex Sessions, before Sir Peter Edlin, all three prisoners being found guilty. I was called upon to testify previous convictions of Sohn Jones, who fatly denied having been convicted as aliered, and, to the general surprise and to my astoniohment, the real Simon Pure, passing as Reave, was called into court. Immediately I saw him I realized I was mistaken in the prisoner. The judge did not blame me. Another officer proved convictions of gainst the accused Jones, who was sentenced to penal servitive."